

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

Highlights from the 2007 Economic Report to the Governor

Overview

Utah's economy grew very rapidly in 2006. For the third consecutive year, the state outperformed the nation. Utah's job growth was 5.2%, the fastest since 1995, compared to 1.4% nationally. After three years of solid performance, Utah appears to be repeating the long expansion of the 1990s.

While 2005 was remarkable in its own right, the economy's acceleration in 2006 was astounding. Total construction value set another all-time high. While dwelling-unit permits were down slightly from 2005, the 2006 level was still higher than any year before 2005. As a result, Utah's home price appreciation was among the highest in the nation. With continued high energy prices, mining and energy production--principally natural gas, coal, and oil--accelerated dramatically in 2006.

Outlook

The outlook anticipates very strong growth in 2007. Employment growth of 4.7% will be above the long-term average of 3.3%. Population growth will be 2.8%, the third consecutive year the population has expanded by around 3.0%. Net in-migration will remain strong at 33,000, because the Utah economy will continue to outperform the national economy. Construction will be up, with 11.6% job growth and slightly higher valuation.

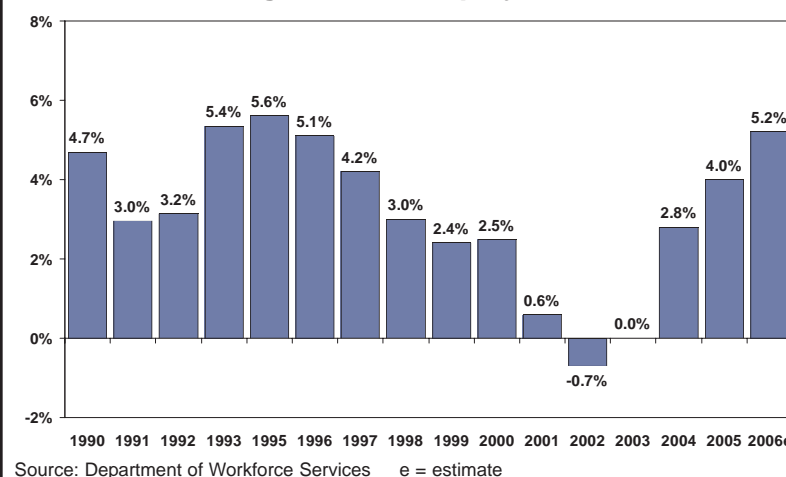
National and Regional Context Slowing National Expansion.

Tighter monetary policy appears to be slowing national economic growth. Housing price appreciation has begun to reverse with home prices flat or falling, and with home construction and housing sales down. Job growth was 1.4% in 2006 and is expected to drop to 1.1% in 2007. After remaining below the February 2001 peak for almost four years, U.S. nonagricultural payroll employment began to grow in January 2005. As 2006 closed, employment was more than 3 million jobs above the previous peak. Oil prices are expected to remain around \$50-\$60 per barrel, which means consumers will spend more for gasoline and less on other goods and services. With tighter monetary policy, growth in consumer spending is expected to slow, and the amount of business investment is expected to decline. GDP is expected to grow 2.4% in 2007, down slightly from 3.3% in 2006, and

below potential. Accordingly, the unemployment rate is expected to rise to 4.8% in 2007, from 4.6% in 2006.

Robust Mountain States Expansion. The mountain division is expanding more rapidly than the nation as a whole and is emerging as a growth center. Comparing September 2006 to September 2005, mountain state employment grew 3.4%, more than twice the national rate of 1.4%. Further, the top five fastest growing states in the country were in this division. As has been the case for most of the past decade, Nevada was the fastest growing state in the nation. In order of growth; Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, and Idaho were the next fastest growing states. However, the mountain division continues to pay lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average.

Utah Nonagricultural Employment Growth



Population

Utah's population grew 2.7% in 2006, nearly three times the national rate. With a strong economy, net in-migration was almost 29,000, accounting for over 40.0% of Utah's population growth. Births rose dramatically in 2006, 52,368 this year compared to 50,431 in 2005. Since Utah continues to lead the nation in total fertility, or the number of annual births each woman can expect in her lifetime, births should remain above 50,000 for the foreseeable future.

Education

In 2006, there were an estimated 526,000 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 16,075, or 3.2% over 2005. The student population is becoming increasingly diverse. Utah students score respectably with their national peers. In 2006, Utah's per pupil expenditure was \$5,000, the lowest in the nation. However, Utah's total current expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, ranking Utah 36th highest in the nation.

Jobs and Wages

Employment grew 5.2% in 2006, exceeding the 3.3% long-term average for the second year in a row. This was the fastest growth since 1995. At 4.7%, employment growth is expected to remain very strong in 2007. The rapid job growth in 2006 drove the unemployment rate down to 3.3%, but the

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gradual deceleration of growth is expected to raise the rate to 3.5% in 2007.

Each of Utah's major employment sectors grew in 2006, with growth rates ranging from 1.3% in government to 18.1% in construction. Natural resources and mining grew 18.0%, professional and business services grew 7.2%, and financial activity grew 6.1%. The other sectors grew between 3.1% and 4.7%.

Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was \$34,600 in 2006, up 5.4% from 2005. For the third consecutive year, wages exceeded inflation in 2006.

From 1994 to 2000, wage growth increased significantly faster than inflation. In contrast, wages essentially matched inflation from 2001 to 2003. With the economy growing strongly, wages should outpace inflation for a fourth year in a row in 2007, thereby improving Utah's standard of living.

Economic Performance is Up in All Sectors

For the second year in a row, all sectors of Utah's economy performed strongly in 2006. Strong demand and prices boosted agriculture. Continuing low interest rates combined with employment and population growth powered construction to another all-time high. The ongoing world geopolitical situation and the role Hill Air Force Base plays in air logistics kept defense growing in Utah. Minerals were up as well, with global economic growth accelerating. Higher energy prices led to more production of natural gas, coal, and oil. Most other sectors had varying levels of improvement.

Agriculture. Utah's agricultural production and sales rose in 2005 and 2006. With normal weather, the value of agricultural production in Utah in 2007 should hit record levels once again, with most sectors growing. Cash receipts, which grew 5.7%, from \$1,253 million in 2004 to \$1,326 million in 2005, appear to have set a record in 2006 and should continue growing in 2007. Relatively high prices for livestock and crops are generating welcome sales growth for Utah's ranchers and farmers.

Construction. Continuing low interest rates and a growing economy powered construction value to another all-time high, from \$6.6 billion in 2005 of \$7.6 billion in 2006, an increase of 15.0%. Residential construction led the way with a record \$5.1 billion in new construction activity and non-residential construction saw valuation increase to \$1.6 billion. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits totaled 27,000, down from the record high of 28,285 in 2005. Relatively low mortgage rates throughout 2006 drove demand for new, single-family homes to a near record high of 20,500 units. From 1998 to 2004, Utah had the lowest rate

of price appreciation of existing homes in the nation. This trend completely reversed by third quarter 2006, when home prices grew 17.4% over the previous year, ranking Utah second in the nation. With long-term interest rates below 7.0%, 2007 should be another good year, though value is expected to climb less than 1.0% to \$7.7 billion.

Defense. Against a background of ongoing international tensions, Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2005 and 2006. Having survived the BRAC process with the Deseret Chemical Depot, Hill Air Force Base and Fort Douglas essentially intact, these installations continued to carry out

their assigned missions. Hill AFB picked up additional missions to maintain and modify the F-16, F-22, and A-10 aircraft. Defense related spending in Utah in FY 2005 was estimated at \$3.7 billion, rising 12.8% from the previous year. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2007, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Minerals. Continuing the growth trend begun in 2004, energy and mineral production grew to \$7.6 billion in 2006. The previous peak of \$4.9 billion in 1981 was largely due to the rise in the price of oil at

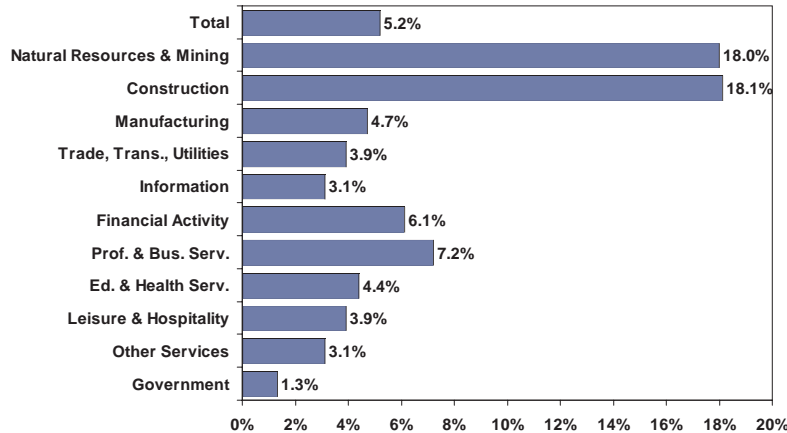
that time. Higher production and prices of natural gas, copper, and molybdenum contributed to the strong growth. With commodity prices expected to remain high, strong growth should continue in 2007.

Energy. Utah experienced a significant increase in all areas of energy production in 2006. Production of coal and natural gas continues to satisfy increasing demand. Crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, is still only 34% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. Increased energy prices in Utah are related to world events and have been driven up by high demand, foreign conflicts, and lingering effects from last year's Gulf Coast hurricanes.

Tourism. The travel and tourism industry in Utah improved in 2006. Each of the five major tourism sectors--transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals--experienced gains. For the third consecutive

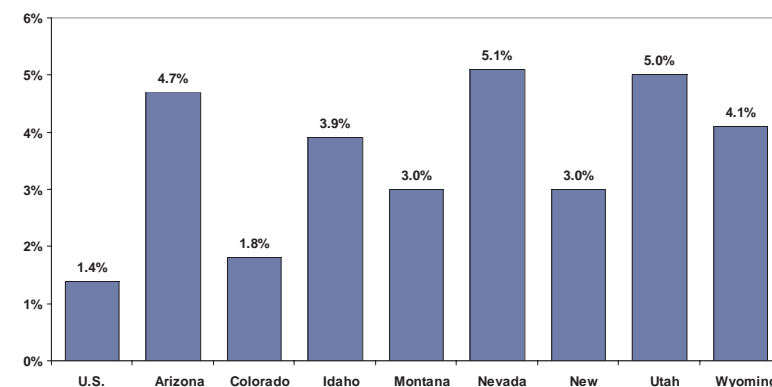
year, the Utah ski industry experienced an all-time record skier visits. Hotel occupancies were also up. Visitation decreased slightly at national parks and state-operated welcome centers but increased slightly at state parks. Overall, the Utah tourism industry benefited from higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment in 2006. There are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, home heating costs, terrorism, the war in Iraq, and the U.S. image abroad, so industry experts forecast slower growth in 2007. The outlook for the industry for 2007 is

Percent Change in Employment by Industry: 2005-2006



Source: Department of Workforce Services

Nonagricultural Employment Growth: September 2005 to September 2006



Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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good, as it is expected that travel among business and leisure travelers, both international and domestic, should increase.

Exports. Utah's merchandise exports grew from \$6.1 billion in 2005 to an estimated \$6.8 billion in 2006, an increase of 12.9%. Utah's exports have been at or above \$3.0 billion since 1999 and above \$4.0 billion since 2002. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 42% of the total in 2006, an increase over 2005 when gold accounted for 35% of Utah exports. Utah exports to Canada were strong and exports to China exceeded \$100 million for the fourth year in a row. As the world economic recovery strengthens in 2007, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

High Technology. Utah's technology sector posted a remarkable gain of 3,650 workers in 2005, bringing total average employment in the sector to 60,600. By the end of 2005, employment in the technology sector accounted for 5.3% of nonagricultural employment in Utah. In the first six months of 2006, average employment increased by an additional 1,800 workers—a gain of almost 3.0%. With ten consecutive quarters of positive employment growth, Utah's technology sector appears to be rebounding.

Over the long term, Utah's technology sector could get a further boost by a state-funded Utah Science, Technology, and Research Initiative. USTAR is designed to jump start technology spin-off companies by recruiting leading research teams from around the globe to conduct cutting-edge research facilities at Utah's universities and colleges.

Significant Issues: Downtown Rising, Tax Reform, Skiing and Growth

Downtown Rising. In the next five years, investment in the central business district of Salt Lake City will approach \$2 billion. There has been no other time when so much investment has occurred downtown in such a concentrated time period. This investment creates significant opportunity for a renewed downtown—both in the actual environment and in the psyche of residents and visitors. With this in mind, the Salt Lake Chamber and its affiliate the Downtown Alliance have embarked on a regional effort called "Downtown Rising" to leverage this new investment. Downtown Rising will reaffirm the central role of the capital and largest city and will create a blueprint for future growth. About 60 projects are in the design, planning, or construction phase for downtown. When fully developed and adopted, the Downtown Rising vision and extensive development will form the basis for an energized and renewed central place for generations to come.

Tax Reform. Targeted reform of Utah's individual income tax can have powerful dynamic effects. Economic research indicates that marginal tax rates significantly influence the business decisions of entrepreneurs and corporate leaders. Based upon this research, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget developed a dynamic growth analysis under the assumption that a lower marginal tax rate would induce additional corporate relocation to Utah over and above current projections for economic growth. Tax reform could enable more effective corporate recruiting, resulting in 6,000 direct high paying jobs in 2020, with over 25,000 throughout the economy when the multiplier effect is considered. The overall economy, as measured by

Utah's GDP, could be 1.8% larger, and the net revenue gain could be \$30 million per year.

Ski and Snowboard Industry.

Utah had a tremendous 2005-2006 ski season, with skier days growing 4.3% to 4.1 million—topping the four million mark for the first time ever. Utah's growth rate was higher than the national rate of 3.3%, but lower than the 5.8% growth in the Mountain Division (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico). Non-resident skiers and snowboarders spent \$563 million in Utah in the 2005-2006 season, generating substantial economic impact over and above the actual dollars spent. In total, about 12,700 jobs have been supported by out of state visitors to Utah's ski resorts.

Growth. Utah is facing unprecedented population growth. Projections indicate that Utah's population will double by 2050 to over 5.4 million residents. Utah has a choice: growth can happen and the state can respond reactively;

or alternatively, individuals can come together to discuss and plan for the challenges and opportunities of population growth. Actions taken now to address growth in these and other critical areas will have significant implications for long term quality of life in Utah.

Looking Ahead

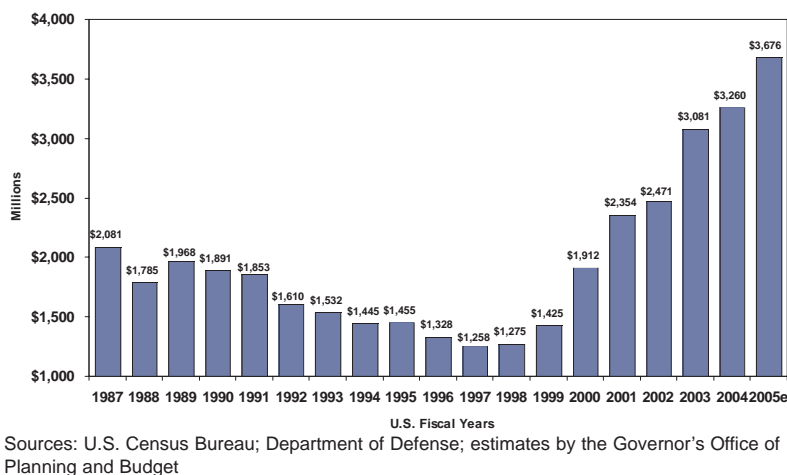
Utah's economy is coming off two remarkable years. The growth path that began in 2004 will continue through 2007 with employment increasing 4.7%. With strong in-migration, the unemployment rate is expected to increase from its current very low

3.3% to a more sustainable 3.5% in 2007. Replicating the trend of the 1990s, for the fourth consecutive year, wages will increase faster than inflation in 2007, thereby improving Utah's standard of living.

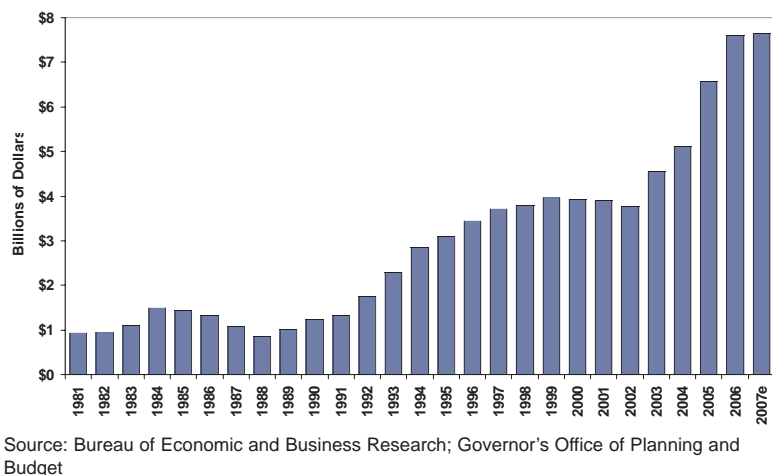
Additional Information

The 2007 *Economic Report to the Governor* can be accessed electronically at www.governor.utah.gov/dea. For questions please contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 or email dea@utah.gov.

Federal Defense Spending in Utah



Nominal Total Permitted Construction Values (2006 \$s)



2006 Utah Population Estimates by County

The Utah Population Estimates Committee recently released July 1, 2006 population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties. The state's population reached 2,615,129 in 2006, an increase 67,640 person over 2005, growing by 2.7%. Although net migration in 2006 was lower than the record set in 2005, the state still experienced positive net migration for the 16th straight year.

County Population Change

Utah counties experienced varying growth rates in 2006. The most rapid growth in Utah occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and in the southwestern portion of the state. In 2006, ten counties were estimated to have grown faster than the state rate of 2.7%. These include Washington County, with the highest growth rate of 6.1%, followed by Wasatch (5.3%), Iron (4.9%), Morgan (4.4%), Tooele (4.3%), Utah (4.2%), Juab (3.8%), Uintah (3.2%), Davis (3.0%), and Rich (2.9%) counties.

Growth in areas on the periphery of a core urban area is often referred to as a "doughnut effect." Higher growth occurs around an urban core with relatively lower growth. The doughnut effect is easily identifiable in the county growth from 2005 to 2006. Five of the ten fastest growing counties are in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake County, the state's largest county by population. The people in these counties enjoy close proximity to urban services while still providing many of the desirable characteristics found in suburban or rural areas.

Southwest Utah continued its robust population growth in 2006, with two of three fastest growing counties in Utah. This was in large part due to the continued-strong ties between the economies of southwestern Utah and southern Nevada, especially Clark County, home of Las Vegas. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Nevada was the second-fastest growing state in the nation with a growth rate of 3.5%, second only to Arizona at 3.6% and more than triple the national average of 1.0%.

In contrast to the strong growth experienced in many parts of the state, several counties grew at rates less than the state average. However, only two counties experienced population decline. The majority of these counties with slower or declining populations continue to be located in the mid-to-southern central areas of the state. They include Beaver and Sanpete at 1.4%, Kane (1.3%), Wayne (1.2%), Weber (1.0%), Carbon (0.9%), San Juan (0.5%), Millard (0.4%), and Piute (0.4%) counties. Two counties experienced negative growth: Emery (-0.5%) and Daggett (-1.5%).

Components of Population Change

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. In 2006, the state saw record number of births at 52,368. Annual deaths for 2006 were also at historic levels, totaling 13,358. Thus the natural increase-total births minus total deaths--was 39,010 persons. Natural increase constituted 57.6% of the state's total population growth, higher than the 48.0% share from 2005 but still below the ten-year average of 63.3%.

Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration. In 2006, net in-migration constituted 42.4% of the state's population increase, representing 28,730 new persons to Utah. With these new persons, Utah enjoyed net in-migration for the 16th consecutive year.

Fluctuations in the amount of natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the popu-

lation. The total fertility rate represents the average number of children expected to be born to a woman in her lifetime. Utah's fertility rate, 2.54 in 2002, continues to be the highest among the states nationwide.

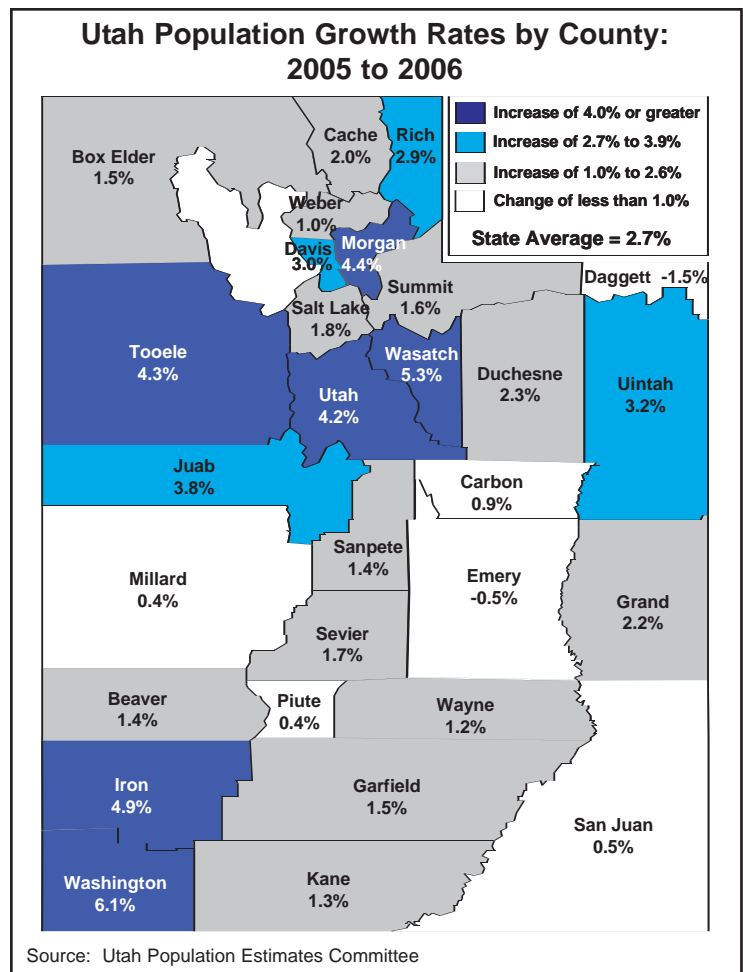
According the National Center for Health Statistics, life expectancy has increased for both men and women in Utah and the U.S. from 1990 through 2000, although Utah life expectancy has been consistently higher than the national average. Life expectancy in Utah has risen from 77.7 in 1990 to 78.6 in 2000, compared to 75.4 in 1990 to 77.0 in 2000 for the U.S.

Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah, and provides feedback to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget on population issues. The committee's primary data sources are vital statistics (from birth and death certificates), school enrollment, LDS membership, income tax returns, and residential building permits. The committee also considers job growth, Census Bureau population estimates, and utility connections. Committee membership includes representatives from key data providers, along with people from academic institutions, and the public and private sectors who are knowledgeable in methods used to estimate populations. The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget staffs the committee.

Additional Information

For more information on Utah population estimates or the Utah Population Estimates Committee, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at www.governor.utah.gov/dea, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 or email dea@utah.gov.



2006 Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2006	2005-2006		2000 - 2006			2006 Percent of Total Population
									Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	AARC	
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428	87	1.4%	405	6.7%	1.1%	0.25%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987	683	1.5%	3,127	7.3%	1.2%	1.76%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671	2,107	2.0%	13,774	15.0%	2.4%	4.04%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	166	0.9%	-892	-4.4%	-0.7%	0.75%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	949	-14	-1.5%	16	1.7%	0.3%	0.04%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	286,547	8,269	3.0%	46,343	19.3%	3.0%	10.96%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585	348	2.3%	1,188	8.3%	1.3%	0.60%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438	-53	-0.5%	-344	-3.2%	-0.5%	0.40%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772	69	1.5%	9	0.2%	0.0%	0.18%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024	198	2.2%	487	5.7%	0.9%	0.35%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424	2,027	4.9%	9,345	27.4%	4.1%	1.66%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315	341	3.8%	1,005	12.1%	1.9%	0.36%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294	83	1.3%	257	4.3%	0.7%	0.24%
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	13,230	59	0.4%	769	6.2%	1.0%	0.51%
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	8,516	8,888	372	4.4%	1,707	23.8%	3.6%	0.34%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373	5	0.4%	-63	-4.4%	-0.7%	0.05%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121	59	2.9%	166	8.5%	1.4%	0.08%
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	996,374	18,089	1.8%	93,597	10.4%	1.7%	38.10%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	14,647	76	0.5%	287	2.0%	0.3%	0.56%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799	345	1.4%	2,953	12.9%	2.0%	0.99%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984	335	1.7%	1,046	5.5%	0.9%	0.76%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871	588	1.6%	6,823	22.7%	3.5%	1.41%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375	2,242	4.3%	12,826	30.9%	4.6%	2.08%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747	864	3.2%	2,450	9.7%	1.6%	1.06%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425	19,352	4.2%	103,531	27.8%	4.2%	18.18%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053	1,054	5.3%	5,620	36.4%	5.3%	0.81%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899	7,772	6.1%	43,795	48.1%	6.8%	5.16%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535	31	1.2%	20	0.8%	0.1%	0.10%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870	2,186	1.0%	18,329	9.3%	1.5%	8.25%
MCD														
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	153,779	2,849	1.9%	17,067	12.5%	2.0%	5.88%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	72,236	1,116	1.6%	5,730	8.6%	1.4%	2.76%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	512,355	533,349	20,994	4.1%	115,974	27.8%	4.2%	20.39%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	53,226	53,613	387	0.7%	-462	-0.9%	-0.1%	2.05%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	195,817	10,038	5.4%	53,811	37.9%	5.5%	7.49%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	44,281	1,198	2.8%	3,654	9.0%	1.4%	1.69%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,465,279	1,491,953	1,530,896	1,562,054	31,158	2.0%	172,802	12.4%	2.0%	59.73%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	2,615,129	67,740	2.7%	368,576	16.4%	2.6%	100.00%

Notes:

1. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2. AARC is the Average Annual Rate of Change.
3. The MCDs are multi-county districts and are divided as follows: Bear River MCD: Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties; Central MCD: Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties; Mountainland MCD: Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties; Southeastern MCD: Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties; Southwestern MCD: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties; Uintah Basin MCD: Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties; Wasatch Front MCD: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber Counties.

Sources:

1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2. July 2000-2005: Utah Population Estimates Committee

U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

The U.S. Census Bureau released July 1, 2006 national and state population estimates on December 22, 2006. The Census Bureau estimated the nation's population to be 299,398,484, an increase of 2,891,423, or 1.0%, from 2005 to 2006. The Census Bureau estimated Utah's population at 2,550,063 in 2006, increasing by 59,729 people, or 2.4% over the same period. Utah continued to be one of the fastest-growing states in the nation, ranking sixth in overall population growth from 2005 to 2006.

In 2006, Arizona supplanted Nevada as the fastest-growing state in the country, breaking Nevada's 19-year record of being the nation's fastest-growing state. Arizona grew by 3.6% in 2006. Nevada ranked second with a growth rate of 3.5%. Rounding out the top five were Idaho (2.6%), Georgia (2.5%), and Texas (2.5%). Utah ranked sixth in 2006 after being the fifth fastest-growing state in 2005, but Utah still enjoyed a growth rate nearly two-and-a-half times faster than the nation's overall growth.

In 2006, Utah was the 34th most populous state in the nation. This was unchanged from 2005. From 2005 to 2006, six states changed rankings in terms of overall population from 2005 to 2006. South Carolina moved from 25th to 24th while Louisiana fell from 24th to 25th in 2006. This is largely due to the large population loss Louisiana suffered because of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. New Jersey and North Carolina also changed places with New Jersey moving down to 11th and North Carolina up to tenth. Finally, Arizona, the nation's fastest-growing state, moved ahead of Tennessee to the rank as the 16th most populous state in the nation.

California continued to be the most populous state in 2006 with 36.4 million people, followed by Texas (23.5 million), New York (19.3 mil-

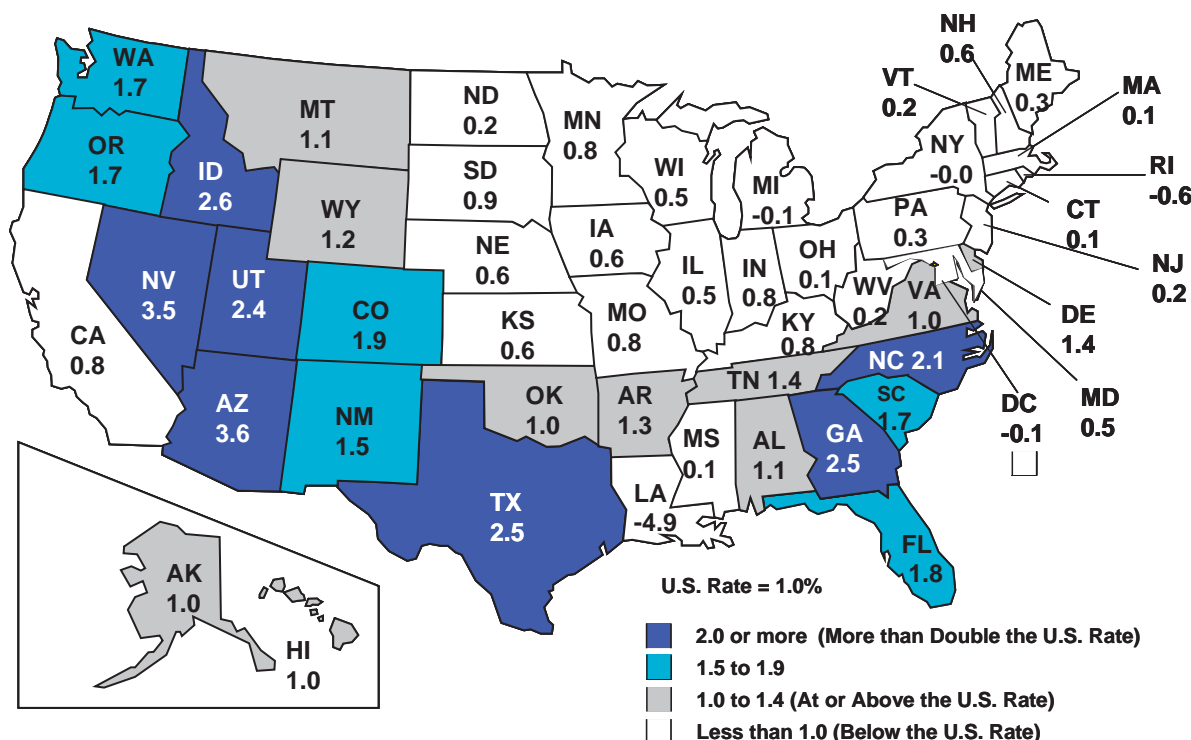
lion), Florida (18.1 million), and Illinois (12.8 million). The top five most populous states accounted for 40.1% of the nation's total population. Including the District of Columbia, the five smallest states in the country were Alaska (670 thousand), North Dakota (636 thousand), Vermont (624 thousand), the District of Columbia (582 thousand), and Wyoming (515 thousand).

In 2006, Texas had the largest numerical increase in population with 579,275 people. Expressed another way, this was equivalent to Texas adding more than the entire population of Wyoming in a single year. Other states which had large numerical increases in 2006 include Florida (321,697), California (303,402), Georgia (231,388), and Arizona (213,311). In terms of overall numerical growth for the country, these five states accounted for 57% of population growth from 2005 to 2006. In 2006, New York, Michigan, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and Louisiana all experienced a loss of population, with Louisiana's population loss coming as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

The West overtook the South as the fastest-growing region in the nation, growing at a rate of 1.4%. The West also grew by over one million people. The South grew at a slightly slower rate but had the largest numerical increase with 1.5 million people. All ten of the fastest-growing states come from these two regions, with five coming from the South region and five coming from the West. The Midwest (0.4%) and the Northeast (0.1%) continued to experience growth rates below that of the nation.

For more information, visit the U.S. Census Bureau Estimates website at <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>.

Percent Change in Population by State: 2005 to 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

Area	July 1, 2005 Population	2005 Rank	July 1, 2006 Population	2006 Rank	2005-2006 Absolute Change	2005-2006 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	296,507,061	na	299,398,484	na	2,891,423	1.0%	na
Region							
Northeast	54,679,292	4	54,741,353	4	62,061	0.1%	4
Midwest	65,936,397	3	66,217,736	3	281,339	0.4%	3
South	107,552,100	1	109,083,752	1	1,531,652	1.4%	2
West	68,339,272	2	69,355,643	2	1,016,371	1.5%	1
State							
Alabama	4,548,327	23	4,599,030	23	50,703	1.1%	18
Alaska	663,253	47	670,053	47	6,800	1.0%	21
Arizona	5,953,007	17	6,166,318	16	213,311	3.6%	1
Arkansas	2,775,708	32	2,810,872	32	35,164	1.3%	16
California	36,154,147	1	36,457,549	1	303,402	0.8%	25
Colorado	4,663,295	22	4,753,377	22	90,082	1.9%	8
Connecticut	3,500,701	29	3,504,809	29	4,108	0.1%	43
Delaware	841,741	45	853,476	45	11,735	1.4%	15
District of Columbia	582,049	50	581,530	50	-519	-0.1%	49
Florida	17,768,191	4	18,089,888	4	321,697	1.8%	9
Georgia	9,132,553	9	9,363,941	9	231,388	2.5%	4
Hawaii	1,273,278	42	1,285,498	42	12,220	1.0%	23
Idaho	1,429,367	39	1,466,465	39	37,098	2.6%	3
Illinois	12,765,427	5	12,831,970	5	66,543	0.5%	35
Indiana	6,266,019	15	6,313,520	15	47,501	0.8%	29
Iowa	2,965,524	30	2,982,085	30	16,561	0.6%	33
Kansas	2,748,172	33	2,764,075	33	15,903	0.6%	31
Kentucky	4,172,608	26	4,206,074	26	33,466	0.8%	26
Louisiana	4,507,331	24	4,287,768	25	-219,563	-4.9%	51
Maine	1,318,220	40	1,321,574	40	3,354	0.3%	38
Maryland	5,589,599	19	5,615,727	19	26,128	0.5%	36
Massachusetts	6,433,367	13	6,437,193	13	3,826	0.1%	46
Michigan	10,100,833	8	10,095,643	8	-5,190	-0.1%	48
Minnesota	5,126,739	21	5,167,101	21	40,362	0.8%	27
Mississippi	2,908,496	31	2,910,540	31	2,044	0.1%	44
Missouri	5,797,703	18	5,842,713	18	45,010	0.8%	28
Montana	934,737	44	944,632	44	9,895	1.1%	19
Nebraska	1,758,163	38	1,768,331	38	10,168	0.6%	32
Nevada	2,412,301	35	2,495,529	35	83,228	3.5%	2
New Hampshire	1,306,819	41	1,314,895	41	8,076	0.6%	30
New Jersey	8,703,150	10	8,724,560	11	21,410	0.2%	39
New Mexico	1,925,985	36	1,954,599	36	28,614	1.5%	13
New York	19,315,721	3	19,306,183	3	-9,538	0.0%	47
North Carolina	8,672,459	11	8,856,505	10	184,046	2.1%	7
North Dakota	634,605	48	635,867	48	1,262	0.2%	42
Ohio	11,470,685	7	11,478,006	7	7,321	0.1%	45
Oklahoma	3,543,442	28	3,579,212	28	35,770	1.0%	22
Oregon	3,638,871	27	3,700,758	27	61,887	1.7%	11
Pennsylvania	12,405,348	6	12,440,621	6	35,273	0.3%	37
Rhode Island	1,073,579	43	1,067,610	43	-5,969	-0.6%	50
South Carolina	4,246,933	25	4,321,249	24	74,316	1.7%	10
South Dakota	774,883	46	781,919	46	7,036	0.9%	24
Tennessee	5,955,745	16	6,038,803	17	83,058	1.4%	14
Texas	22,928,508	2	23,507,783	2	579,275	2.5%	5
Utah	2,490,334	34	2,550,063	34	59,729	2.4%	6
Vermont	622,387	49	623,908	49	1,521	0.2%	40
Virginia	7,564,327	12	7,642,884	12	78,557	1.0%	20
Washington	6,291,899	14	6,395,798	14	103,899	1.7%	12
West Virginia	1,814,083	37	1,818,470	37	4,387	0.2%	41
Wisconsin	5,527,644	20	5,556,506	20	28,862	0.5%	34
Wyoming	508,798	51	515,004	51	6,206	1.2%	17

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007*. The *Statistical Abstract* is known as the Nation's Data Book and has been published since 1878. It is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States and has been designed as a convenient reference and a guide to other statistical sources. Data within the publication is gathered from many statistical publications, both government and private. Statistics for the 2007 edition are the most recent available as of the summer of 2006. Emphasis in the *Statistical Abstract* is given to national data, however many tables present data for regions and individual states with a smaller number of tables providing data for metropolitan areas and cities.

Selected Statistics - With a Special Focus on Utah

Population Characteristics

In 2000 the nation's population was 79.0% urban. Utah was 88.2% urban in 2000, ranking the state ninth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia ranked first with 100% of the population being urban, followed by California (94.4%), New Jersey (94.4%), Hawaii (91.5%), and Nevada (91.5%). Vermont ranked 51st with 38.2% of its population being urban.

In 2004 the ratio of the nation's population age five and over who spoke a language other than English at home was 18.7%, an increase from 2000 when the share was 17.9%. Utah's ratio was 12.1% in 2004 a decrease from 2000 when the share was 12.5%. California, at 41.3% had the highest share of people age five and over who spoke a language other than English at home, followed by New Mexico (36.4%), Texas (32.0%), New York (27.3%), and New Jersey (26.6%).

The U.S. foreign-born population in 2004 was 12.0% of the total U.S. population. California, with 26.8%, had the highest share of the total population being foreign-born. Following closely behind were New York (21.0%), New Jersey (18.8%), Hawaii (18.5%), and Nevada (18.0%). Utah ranked 22nd in the nation with 7.0% of the total population being foreign-born. Of the foreign-born population in 2004 in the U.S., 18.3% entered the nation in the year 2000 or later. Alabama with 39.0% had the largest percentage of its foreign-born population entering the U.S. in the year 2000 or later. Following closely behind were Arkansas (35.1%), South Carolina (34.4%), Indiana (33.6%), and

Kentucky (32.9%). Utah ranked 27th in 2004 with 21.1% of the foreign-born population entering the U.S. in the year 2000 or later.

Social Characteristics

The marriage rate in the U.S. for 2004 was 7.8 per 1,000 persons, compared with rates of 9.8 and 8.3 in 1990 and 2000 respectively. In 2004, Utah had a marriage rate of 9.8 per 1,000 persons, compared to 11.2 and 11.1 in 1990 and 2000; ranking Utah 6th among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 2004. Nevada ranked first with 62.5 followed by Hawaii (22.9), Arkansas (13.4), Tennessee (11.4), and Idaho (10.7). The District of Columbia was ranked last with a marriage rate of 4.5.

The national divorce rate declined from 4.7 in 1990, to 4.1 in 2000, to 3.7 in 2004. The divorce rate in Utah in 2004 was 4.1 per 1,000 persons, higher than the national average. Utah ranked 20th highest among 44 states and the District of Columbia for which data were collected. Nevada had the highest divorce rate in 2004 with 6.4 divorces per 1,000 persons. Nevada was followed by Arkansas (6.1), Wyoming (5.3), West Virginia (5.0), and Idaho (5.0). The District of Columbia had the fewest divorces with a rate of 1.7.

Health and Nutrition

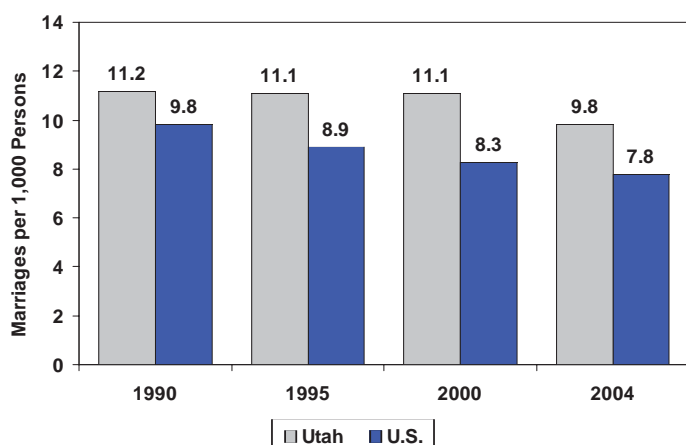
In 2004, Utah had the lowest rate of cigarette smoking in the nation at 10.5% of the population age 18 and older. This is lower than the national rate of 20.9%. Both the national and Utah rate decreased from 2003, when the rates were 22.1% and 12.0% respectively.

Utah's 2004 physician to resident population ratio was ninth lowest in the nation, at 209 physicians per 100,000 resident population, with the national rate at 266. Utah's 2004 nurse to resident population ratio was the fifth lowest in the nation, at 653 nurses per 100,000 resident population, with the national rate at 824.

Law Enforcement, Courts, and Prisons

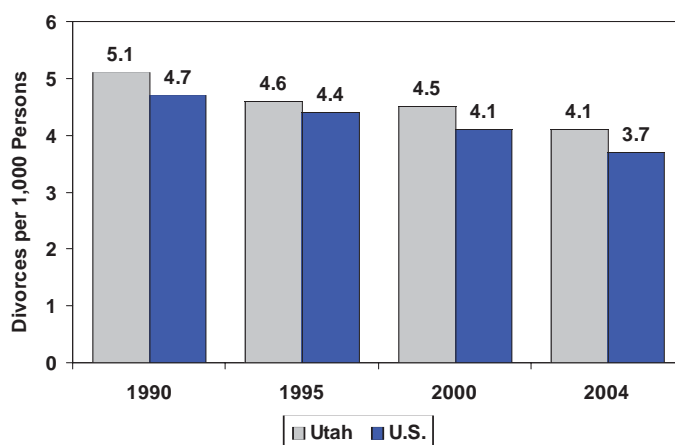
In 2005 there were 248,524 reported identity theft victims in the United States. Utah had 1,668 reported victims with a rate of 67.5 per 100,000 persons. This ranked Utah as the 21st highest state for identity theft. Arizona had the highest rate with 156.9 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by the District of Columbia (152.9), Nevada (130.2), California (125.0), and Texas (116.5).

Marriage Rates: Utah vs. United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007*

Divorce Rates: Utah vs. United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007*

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007

In 2004 there were 7,679 hate crimes reported in the United States. Utah had 60 hate crime incidents reported in 2004, down from the 75 reported in 2000. California had the most reported incidents with 1,394, and Mississippi had the least with two hate crimes reported, however, only two agencies submitted data.

Geography and Environment

In 2004, 57.4% of Utah's land was owned by the Federal government, ranking the state third among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Nevada ranked first with 84.5%, followed by Alaska (69.1%), Utah (57.4%), Oregon (53.1%), and Idaho (66.5%).

The all-time highest recorded temperature in Utah through 2000 was 117 degrees (F) in St. George on July 5, 1985. The all-time lowest recorded temperature was -69 degrees (F) in Peter's Sink on February 1, 1985, which is the third coldest temperature recorded in the nation behind Prospect Creek, AK -80 degrees (F) on January 23, 1971, and Rogers Pass, MT -70 degrees (F) on January 20, 1954.

Elections

In 2004, of the 1,629,000 people who were of voting age in Utah 70.0% were registered and 62.1% voted, making Utah the 20th highest state in the percent of the population that voted in the 2004 election.

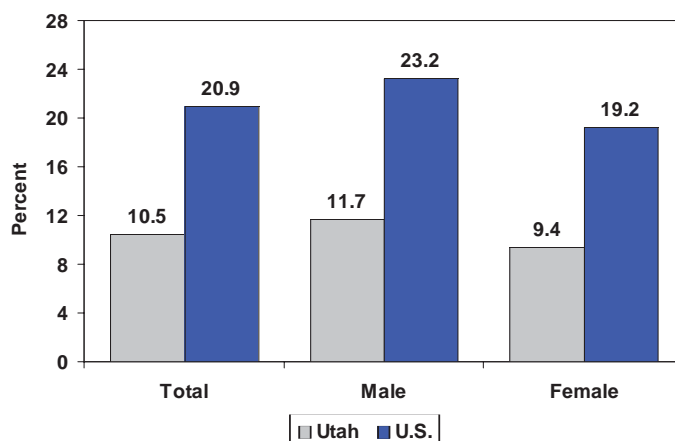
In 2005, 21 women held a state public office in Utah all of which were in the State Legislature. Women represent 20.2% of the Utah State Legislature ranking 27th in the nation. The national percentage in 2005 was 22.8%. Maryland had the highest percentage of women serving in state public office with 35.6% followed by Delaware (33.9%), and Nevada, Vermont, and Washington with 33.3% each.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

In 2004, Utah had 4,274,000 visitors come to its state parks and recreation areas. These visitors brought in revenue of \$9,272,000 to the state. Revenues comprised 36.4% of total operating expenditures of these parks and areas. Nationally, revenue comprised 41.8% of operating expenditures.

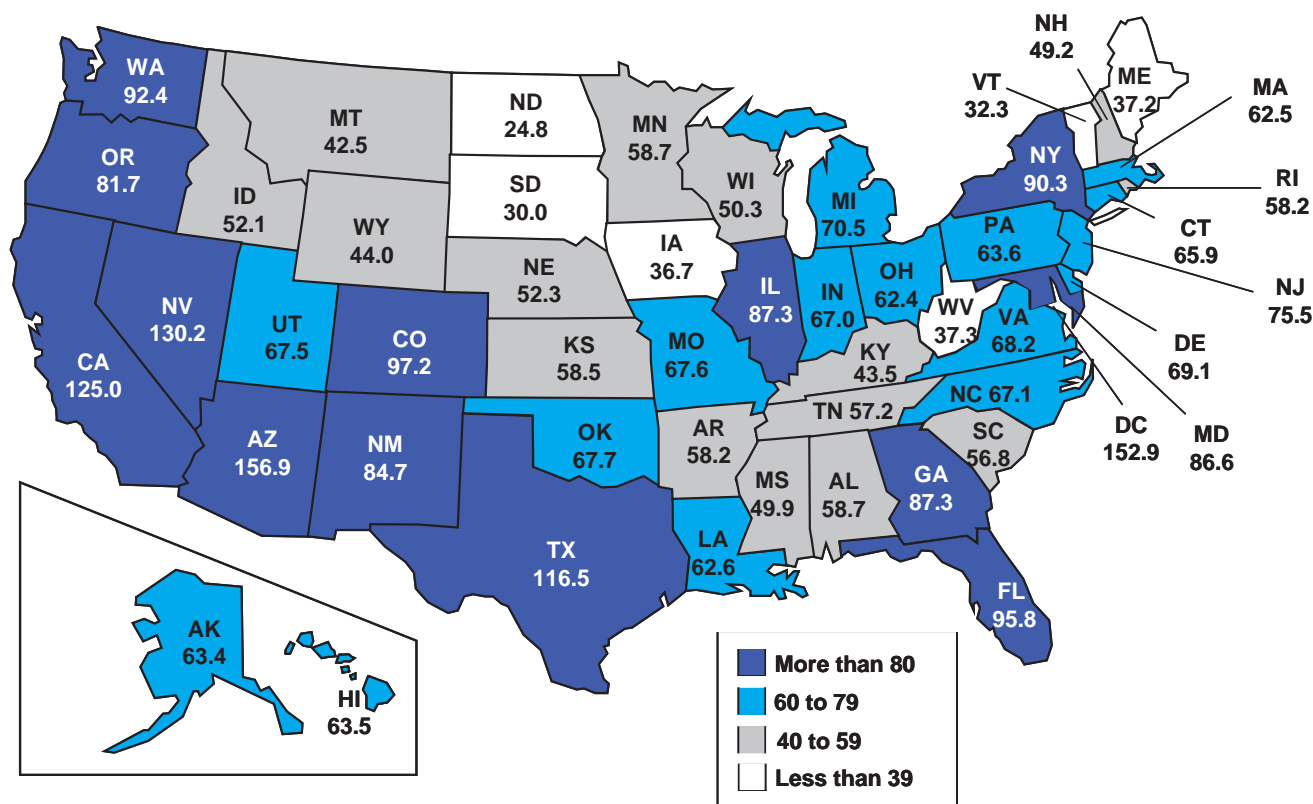
For more information, visit the U.S. Census Bureau Statistical Abstract website at <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab>.

**Current Cigarette Smoking by Sex in 2004:
Utah vs. United States**



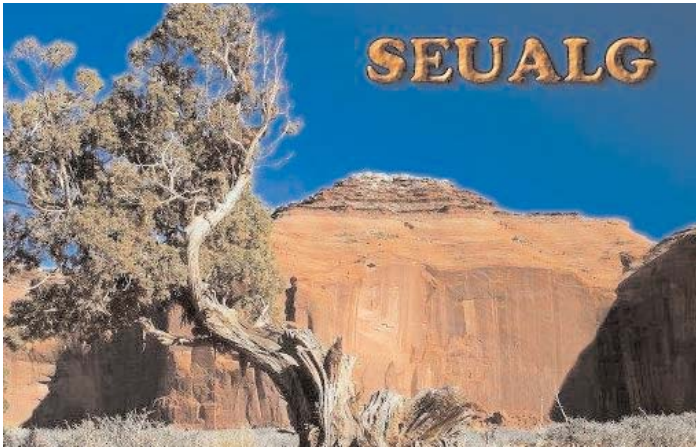
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007*

Identity Theft Victims per 100,000 Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007*

Affiliates Corner: Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments



The Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (SEUALG) was organized and established in 1970 pursuant to an executive order of that same year issued by then Governor Calvin Rampton. Members of the Association include the counties of Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan and the twenty cities and towns located within these four counties. The main office for SEUALG is located at 375 S. Carbon Avenue in Price. All activities of the Association are directed by an executive board consisting of one county commissioner and one municipal representative from each of the four member counties.

SEUALG was formed by local elected officials in response to their recognition of a need for a forum for the study and discussion of regional issues, an entity which could coordinate regional planning, and an entity that would be flexible enough to efficiently and cost-effectively administer a wide variety of publically funded programs.

Over the 36 years of its existence, SEUALG has influenced a range of significant public policy issues including state ad valorem taxation policies, school and institutional trust land administration policies, human service program funding policies, and public land policies.

Consistent with its purpose, SEUALG currently operates a varied spectrum of programs including: Area Agency on Aging, Community Planning, Community Development, Single Family Rehabilitation/Reconstruction, American Dream Down Payment Initiative, Economic Development Planning, Small Business Incubation services, residential Weatherization, Community and Emergency Services, and the Home Energy Assistance Target (HEAT) program. SEUALG also operates a food bank and clothing exchange in Castle Dale, a food pantry in Green River, a food bank and HEAT offices in Moab, and Weatherization and HEAT offices in Bluff, San Juan County.

In addition to its on-going programs, and consistent with the intended flexibility of a regional association of local governments, SEUALG is available to administer short-term projects for the benefit of its members and others. SEUALG is presently finalizing a two-year methamphetamine grant program funded through the federal office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). This program has served the four member counties of the Association as well as Garfield County. SEUALG is also the designated administrative agent for the Eastern Utah Television and Technology Association (EUTTA). With

grant funds provided by the Permanent Community Impact Fund Board (CIB), EUTTA is purchasing and installing, at regional transmission sites, all equipment necessary to bring digital television signals from the Wasatch Front to the six counties of Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Emery and San Juan.

The SEUALG staff consists of 62 position throughout the four county area including 26 permanent full-time and 36 part-time and seasonal employees.

For additional information about the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments visit: <http://www.seualg.dst.ut.us/>.

The Utah State Data Center Program

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. The SDC program provides training and technical assistance in accessing and using census data for research, administration, planning, and decision-making by the government, the business community, university researchers, and other interested data users.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for 34 organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business, and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use, and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036 or email dea@utah.gov.

The *Utah Data Guide* is Available Electronically

Is your office going paperless? The *Utah Data Guide* is available electronically. Each issue is available in pdf format on our website at www.governor.utah.gov/dea/dataguide.html. If you would like to stop receiving paper copies of the *Utah Data Guide* and receive email notification of each new issue, please contact us at 538-1036, or email cjohnson@utah.gov.

Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: December 2006

		2004	2005	2006	2007 % CHG	% CHG	% CHG	
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY04-05	CY05-06	CY06-07
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2000	10,703.5	11,048.6	11,408.4	11,678.1	3.2	3.3	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2000	7,577.1	7,841.2	8,088.8	8,312.8	3.5	3.2	2.8
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2000	1,713.9	1,842.0	1,903.1	1,894.9	7.5	3.3	-0.4
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2000	475.4	483.6	490.5	498.4	1.7	1.4	1.6
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2000	1,120.4	1,196.1	1,300.4	1,405.6	6.8	8.7	8.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,718.3	6,055.9	6,835.5	7,539.6	28.3	12.9	10.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.8	24.6	25.5	26.7	12.5	3.8	4.7
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	14.7	16.7	18.1	17.8	13.0	8.7	-1.7
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	251.8	275.6	315.4	321.7	9.5	14.4	2.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	581.5	486.6	555.0	600.0	-16.3	14.0	8.1
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	25.0	34.4	37.0	30.0	37.6	7.6	-18.9
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	16.9	16.5	16.3	0.5	-2.7	-1.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.95	2.07	1.84	1.59	6.3	-11.0	-13.8
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	675.3	770.4	768.0	677.1	14.1	-0.3	-11.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	300.8	338.6	412.0	451.6	12.6	21.7	9.6
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	325.1	368.1	375.2	381.5	13.2	1.9	1.7
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	195.2	219.0	223.3	227.0	12.2	1.9	1.7
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,837.0	4,112.9	4,383.7	4,566.6	7.2	6.6	4.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	101.4	105.2	109.9	112.1	3.7	4.5	2.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	24.3	28.3	27.0	25.0	16.4	-4.5	-7.4
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,552.6	4,662.6	5,100.0	5,100.0	31.2	9.4	0.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,089.9	1,217.8	1,600.0	1,700.0	11.7	31.4	6.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	476.0	707.6	900.0	850.0	48.7	27.2	-5.6
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	267.6	295.5	340.4	374.6	10.4	15.2	10.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	158.0	173.9	200.3	220.4	10.1	15.2	10.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	20,351	22,155	24,614	26,467	8.9	11.1	7.5
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (Global Insight)	Millions	293.7	296.5	299.4	302.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (U of M)	1966 = 100	95.2	88.6	87.1	88.2	-7.0	-1.7	1.3
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,469	2,547	2,615	2,687	3.2	2.7	2.8
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.4	40.6	28.7	33.0	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Economy.Com)	Thousands	2,422	2,490	2,550	2,586	2.8	2.4	1.4
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,144.3	1,518.7	1,759.8	1,780.5	32.7	15.9	1.2
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,124.3	1,492.1	1,725.6	1,742.3	32.7	15.7	1.0
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	41.5	56.6	66.2	64.4	36.4	17.0	-2.6
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	109.3	116.9	126.4	127.6	7.0	8.1	1.0
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.7	19.3	22.4	24.0	9.3	16.0	7.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	39.4	54.0	61.7	61.0	37.2	14.4	-1.2
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	5.24	7.16	5.49	5.97	36.6	-23.3	8.7
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.34	1.69	3.11	2.50	26.1	84.0	-19.6
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	15.9	32.8	26.0	15.0	105.8	-20.6	-42.3
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	188.9	195.3	201.6	205.9	3.4	3.3	2.1
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	109.4	112.7	116.0	118.6	3.0	2.9	2.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.35	3.21	4.96	4.86	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.36	3.14	4.75	4.65	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.27	4.29	4.81	4.60	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.84	5.87	6.49	6.61	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.4	133.5	135.3	136.8	1.5	1.4	1.1
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	39,354	40,677	43,263	44,851	3.4	6.4	3.7
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,172	5,429	5,855	6,135	5.0	7.9	4.8
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,104.3	1,148.3	1,208.1	1,264.4	4.0	5.2	4.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	31,698	32,827	34,600	36,038	3.6	5.4	4.2
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	35,005	37,696	41,800	45,565	7.7	10.9	9.0
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	9,717	10,225	10,958	11,553	5.2	7.2	5.4
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.8	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	63,401	67,906	74,357	80,455	7.1	9.5	8.2
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.5	na	na	na

Sources: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee, Moody's Economy.Com, and Global Insight.

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the U.S. Census Bureau's State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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For a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

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